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THE AGARICACEAE OF TROPICAL NORTH AMERICA—VIII

WILLIAM A. MURRILL

In *Mycologia* for January, 1918, the first six genera in the subtribe Agaricanae were discussed; the remaining eight having been reserved for the present paper, which concludes the series. For a key to the genera of this subtribe, see *Mycologia* 10: 15. 1918.

The total number of tropical agarics treated by me in this series of articles and in *North American Flora*, exclusive of doubtful species, amounts to 525, of which number 300 are newly described. A great many species would doubtless be added by further exploration, which is very much needed.

7. DROSOPHILA Quél. Ench. Fung. 115. 1886

Lachrymaria Pat. Hymén. Eur. 122. 1887.

Cortinopsis Schroet. Krypt.-Fl. Schles. 3¹: 566. 1889.

Glyptosperma Fayod, Ann. Sci. Nat. VII. 9: 377. 1889.

Gymnochilus Clements, Bot. Surv. Neb. 4: 23. 1896.

Hypholomopsis Earle, Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 5: 436. 1909.

This genus, well represented by the common species, *D. appendiculata*, is distinguished from other brown-spored genera by an appendiculate veil, fleshy stipe, adnate or adnexed lamellae, and a pileus usually thin, fragile, and solitary or subcespitose. The number of temperate species is large and their characters rather indistinct. Several cespitose species occur in tropical America.

Species occurring on cultivated or exposed soil.

Hymenophores solitary.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Stipe 2 mm. thick | 1. <i>D. castaneidisca</i> . |
| Stipe 7 mm. thick | 2. <i>D. brevipes</i> . |

- Hymenophores gregarious, rarely cespitose.
- Pileus grayish-brown, argillaceous when dry.. 3. *D. campestris*.
- Pileus dark-brown or reddish-brown, paler when dry
- Spores very pale, 11-13 μ long 4. *D. pallidispora*.
- Spores darker and shorter 5. *D. flocculosa*.
- Species occurring among humus in woods.
- Hymenophores solitary.
- Pileus umbonate 6. *D. tepeitensis*.
- Pileus not umbonate 7. *D. jalapensis*.
- Hymenophores subcespitose 8. *D. tenuis*.
- Species occurring on dead wood either buried or exposed.
- Hymenophores solitary or gregarious.
- Spores truncate 9. *D. truncatispora*.
- Spores not truncate 10. *D. atricastanea*.
- Hymenophores densely cespitose.
- Stipe 5-7 cm. long; margin of pileus not striate. 11. *D. appendiculata*.
- Stipe 6-12 cm. long; margin of pileus faintly striate 12. *D. caespitosa*.

1. *Drosophila castaneidisca* sp. nov.

Pileus thin, convex, solitary, 2.5 cm. broad; surface hygrophanous, avellaneous, slightly tinged with chestnut, pale-chestnut on the disk; margin straight, entire, concolorous, striate; lamellae adnate, narrow, crowded, chestnut; spores ellipsoid or ovoid, smooth, pale-bay under the microscope, $7 \times 3.5-4.5 \mu$; stipe cylindric, equal, smooth, white, furfuraceous, 3 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

Type collected in soil on a rubbish heap in Castleton Gardens, Jamaica, 180 m. elevation, December 14, 15, 1908, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill 117*. Known only from the type locality.

2. *Drosophila brevipes* sp. nov.

Pileus broad, thin, fleshy, irregularly convex, obtuse, not fully expanding, solitary, 4-5 cm. broad; surface dry, corrugate and plicate, pale-tan, darker on the disk, delicately floccose from the remains of the veil, substrate on the margin, which becomes upturned on drying; context without odor; lamellae adnate, crowded, rather narrow, uneven and many times inserted, pallid to brown; spores ellipsoid, smooth, opaque, distinctly purplish-brown under the microscope, uniguttulate, about $9 \times 4.5 \mu$; cystidia few, delicate, hyaline, subcylindric, about $50 \times 12 \mu$; stipe tapering downward, whitish, minutely whitish-flocculose above, fibrillose-

lacerate below, hollow, 5 cm. long, 7 mm. thick; veil white, evanescent.

Type collected in red soil in the Botanic Garden at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, January 11, 1906, *F. S. Earle* 500. Known only from the type locality. Professor Earle's very complete notes are accompanied by two excellent photographs. The species has somewhat the appearance of *D. appendiculata* and also has cystidia.

3. *Drosophila campestris* (Earle)

Gymnochilus campestris Earle, Inf. An. Estac. Centr. Agron. Cuba 1: 238. 1906.

Hypholoma campestre Morg. Jour. Myc. 14: 30. 1908.

Described from specimens collected by Earle on Bermuda grass lawns at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

Cuba, *Earle* 363.

4. *Drosophila pallidispora* sp. nov.

Pileus thin, irregular, companulate, at length spreading at the margin, gregarious, 3 cm. broad; surface hygrophanous, silky, very faintly striate, at first chestnut, fading to pale-tan, pallid when dry; context thin, with mild, slightly mawkish taste; lamellae adnexed, broad, crowded, pale-argillaceous, at length brown; spores oblong-ellipsoid, smooth, almost hyaline under the microscope but with a pale-umbrinous tint, $11-13 \times 4.5-5.5 \mu$; stipe slightly tapering upward, fibrillose, white, hollow, 5-6 cm. long, 3-5 mm. thick; veil scarcely appendiculate but forming deciduous flocs on the young pileus.

Type collected in soil in a garden at Herradura, Cuba, August 17, 1907, *F. S. Earle* 572. Known only from the type locality.

5. *Drosophila flocculosa* (Earle)

Gymnochilus flocculosus Earle, Inf. An. Estac. Centr. Agron. Cuba 1: 238. 1906.

Hypholoma flocculosum Morg. Jour. Myc. 14: 65. 1908.

Described from specimens collected by Earle on moist red earth under buildings at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

Cuba, *Earle* 136, 144.

6. *Drosophila tepeitensis* sp. nov.

Pileus convex to nearly plane, with a low umbo, solitary, 2.5 cm. broad; surface glabrous, hygrophanous, radiate-rugose, dull-lateritious, smooth and dark-brown on the umbo; margin undulate, dark-fuliginous; lamellae adnate, plane, rather distant, brown to black at maturity; spores elongate-ellipsoid, smooth, opaque, castaneous-fuliginous under the microscope, $12-13 \times 7 \mu$; stipe tapering upward, smooth, nearly glabrous, hygrophanous, dull-white, hollow, 8 cm. long, 5 mm. thick near the base.

Type collected on the ground among rich humus in woods in the Tepeite Valley near Cuernavaca, Mexico, 2,100 m. elevation, December 28, 1909, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 483. Another specimen collected in the same locality (*No.* 467) appears to be the same but has a stipe that is much longer and covered with dense tomentum at the much swollen base.

7. *Drosophila jalapensis* sp. nov.

Pileus convex to plane, thin, not umbonate, solitary, 4 cm. broad; surface glabrous, hygrophanous, striate, dull-avellaneous-isabelline, with isabelline disk; margin entire, concolorous; lamellae adnate, crowded, rather narrow, dark-purplish-brown at maturity; spores oblong-ellipsoid, smooth, not abruptly contracted at the ends, opaque, bay under the microscope, $9 \times 4.5 \mu$; stipe long and slender, equal or slightly tapering upward, smooth, glabrous, white, fragile, hollow, 14 cm. long, 4 mm. thick.

Type collected on the ground among humus in woods at Jalapa, Mexico, 1,500 m. elevation, December 12-20, 1909, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 170. Known only from the type locality.

8. *Drosophila tenuis* sp. nov.

Pileus very thin and fragile, convex, subcespitose, 3-4 cm. broad; surface hygrophanous, subglabrous, brownish, paler when dry, faintly striate; context very thin and watery; lamellae adnexed or adnate, subcrowded, rather broad, reddish-brown at maturity; spores ellipsoid, smooth, decidedly purplish-brown under the microscope, $7-8 \times 4-5 \mu$; stipe cylindric, glabrous, shining, white, fragile, hollow, 7-8 cm. long, 3 mm. thick; veil not evident when collected.

Type collected on the ground in woods at the base of El

Yunque Mountain, Cuba, March, 1903, *L. M. Underwood & F. S. Earle* 415. Known only from the type locality.

9. ***Drosophila truncatispora*** sp. nov.

Pileus becoming slightly convex, not quite fully expanding, regular in shape, not umbonate, solitary or gregarious, 2.5 cm. broad; surface hygrophanous, avellaneous, with pale-isabelline-fulvous, imbricate, floccose scales, which are not very conspicuous but are nevertheless distinct; margin entire, concolorous; lamellae adnexed, plane, broad, subdistant, avellaneous to pale-chestnut; spores ovoid with truncate ends, somewhat like a grain of corn in horizontal outline, smooth, purplish-brown under the microscope, 1-2-guttulate, $6-7 \times 4-5 \mu$; stipe short, equal, smooth, white, fragile, hollow, 4 cm. long, 3 mm. thick.

Type collected on rotten wood or humus in a moist river valley at Xuchiles, near Cordoba, Mexico, 450 m. elevation, January 17, 1910, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 1144. Also collected at the same time and in the same locality, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 1128.

10. ***Drosophila atricastanea*** sp. nov.

Pileus subfleshy, soft, delicate, broadly campanulate to subexpanded, gregarious, 2-3 cm. broad; surface strongly hygrophanous, glabrous, dark-chestnut, becoming pallid when dry except on the disk; margin concolorous, not striate; lamellae adnate, crowded, rather broad, concolorous; spores broadly ellipsoid or ovoid, smooth, rounded at both ends, very pale purplish-brown with a yellowish tint under the microscope, subtransparent, $6-8 \times 4-5 \mu$; stipe subcylindric, white, minutely floccose, hollow, 4-5 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick; veil said to be wanting, even in young stages.

Type collected on buried wood in a banana field at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, June 17, 1904, *F. S. Earle* 83. Known only from the type locality. This species is peculiar in having no veil, and the spores are pale and very broad, although not truncate.

11. **DROSOPHILA APPENDICULATA** (Bull.) Quél. Ench. Fung.
116. 1886

This is a very common edible species, widely distributed in temperate regions. Patouillard reports it common in Guadeloupe.

I have found it rather scarce in tropical regions during the winter but it may be more abundant there during the rainy season.

Cuba, *F. S. Earle* 289; Santo Domingo, *J. R. Johnston* 803; Jamaica, at low elevations, *W. A. Murrill* 230, 825; Colima, Mexico, *W. A. Murrill* 612, 617.

12. *Drosophila caespitosa* (Earle)

Gymnochilus caespitosus Earle, Inf. An. Estac. Centr. Agron.

Cuba 1: 240. 1906.

Hypholoma caespitosum Morg. Jour. Myc. 14: 29. 1908.

Known only from specimens collected by Earle at the base of a stump in a garden at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

8. *HYPHOLOMA* (Fries) Quél. Champ. Jura Vosg. 112. 1872

Agaricus § *Hypholoma* Fries, Syst. Myc. 1: 287. 1821.

Naematoloma P. Karst. Bidr. Finl. Nat. Folk 32: 495. 1879.

This genus differs from *Drosophila* in having a dry, glabrous, firm, densely caespitose hymenophore. It contains few species, but they are abundant in temperate regions and have been much confused among themselves.

Pileus acutely umbonate 1. *H. papillatum*.

Pileus not acutely umbonate.

Pileus yellow or reddish 2. *H. fasciculare*.

Pileus some shade of green, at least when young.

Lamellae white; stipe 5-10 cm. long 3. *H. tuberculatum*.

Lamellae green; stipe 3-4 cm. long 4. *H. flavovirens*.

1. *HYPHOLOMA PAPILLATUM* Pat. Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 14: 54. 1898

Described from specimens collected by Paul Maury on decaying logs in Mexico. Known only from the type locality.

2. *HYPHOLOMA FASCICULARE* (Huds.) Quél. Champ. Jura Vosg. 113. 1872

This very common temperate species has been frequently reported from tropical North America by Patouillard and others,

and one would expect it to occur there at high elevations. There are, however, certain tropical species with which it might be confused by the superficial observer.

3. *HYPHOLOMA TUBERCULATUM* Pat. Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 15: 196. 1899

Described from specimens collected by Duss at Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, on old trunks of *Hura crepitans*. Known only from the type locality. Morgan transferred this species to *Stropharia* because of its persistent annulus, while Patouillard placed it in *Hypholoma* probably because of its close relationship to *H. fasciculare*.

4. *Hypholoma flavovirens* sp. nov.

Pileus convex, not umbonate, densely cespitose, 2-3 cm. broad and about 5 mm. high; surface dry, glabrous, faintly rugose, pale-flavovirens; lamellate adnate, arcuate, narrow, crowded, flavovirens, becoming pale-purplish-brown at maturity; spores ellipsoid or elongate-ovoid, smooth, usually 2-guttulate, very pale purplish-brown under the microscope, $7 \times 4 \mu$; stipe equal, smooth, glabrous, pale-flavovirens, slightly ochraceous below, 3-4 cm. long, 2-2.5 mm. thick; veil slight, appendiculate, evanescent.

Type collected on decayed logs and stumps at Cinchona, Jamaica, 1,500 m. elevation, December 25, 1908, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 553. Also collected at Cinchona, Jamaica, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 534; on a log on Sir John Peak, Jamaica, *W. A. Murrill* 782; on a rotten stump at Mooretown, Jamaica, *F. S. Earle* 559; and on a stump at Jalapa, Mexico, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 72, 74. This species occurs in abundance at Cinchona on dead logs and stumps in the vicinity of the laboratory. It closely resembles *Psilocybe subviridis* and also suggests *Hypholoma fasciculare*.

9. *PILOSACE* (Fries) Pat. Hymén. Eur. 122. 1887

Agaricus § *Pilosace* Fries, Nova Acta Soc. Sci. Upsal. III. 1: 25. 1851.

This genus has a fleshy stipe and purplish-brown spores, but differs from *Agaricus* in being without a veil. There are very

few species. The two given below from tropical America are taken from the studies of Fries based on unusually poor colored drawings by Oersted. I have been unable to find any specimens. It is just possible that Oersted's specimens really belonged to *Agaricus* and that the veil had been lost.

Pileus 5 cm. broad, white with white scales..... 1. *P. hololepis*.

Pileus 10 cm. broad, white with black scales 2. *P. tricholepis*.

1. PILOSACE HOLOLEPIS (Fries) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 5: 1011. 1887

Agaricus hololepis Fries, Nova Acta Soc. Sci. Upsal. III. 1: 25. 1851.

Known only from specimens collected on the ground in Costa Rica by Oersted.

2. PILOSACE TRICHOLEPIS (Fries) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 5: 1010. 1887

Agaricus tricholepis Fries, Nova Acta Soc. Sci. Upsal. III. 1: 25. 1851.

Described from specimens said by Fries to have been collected on manured ground in the island of St. Thomas. Oersted's drawing bears the name St. Croix. This species is very much like *Agaricus*, but "without a trace of a veil."

10. GOMPHIDIUS Fries, Gen. Hymen. 8. 1836

This genus is distinguished by its glutinous veil; decurrent, waxy lamellae; and black, elongate spores. There are very few species and these occur mostly in temperate regions. The single tropical species is known only from Cinchona, Jamaica, at an altitude of 1,500 meters.

1. *Gomphidius jamaicensis* sp. nov.

Pileus convex, slightly umbonate, 3-5 cm. broad; surface dark-brown, blackening on drying, decorated with imbricate, glutinous scales, not striate on the margin; context mild to the taste, yellowish, slowly changing to brownish; lamellae decurrent, arcuate, broad, subdistant, dull-pinkish-yellow to gray, blackening on dry-

ing; spores fusiform, smooth, black, $16-18 \times 5-6 \mu$; cystidia clavate, opaque at the ends, abundant, 125μ long; stipe tapering downward, concolorous, solid, blackening at the apex on drying, decorated with reddish-brown fibrils, 4-8 cm. long, 4-8 mm. thick; veil forming an evanescent annulus.

Type collected on the ground at Cinchona, Jamaica, 1,500 m. elevation, November 1, 1902, *F. S. Earle* 352. Known only from the type locality.

II. STROPHARIA (Fries) Quél. Champ. Jura Vosg. 110. 1872
Agaricus § *Stropharia* Fries, Monog. Hymen. Suec. 1: 409.
1857.

Geophila Quél. Ench. Fung. III. 1886.

This rather large genus is distinguished by a fleshy stipe, adnate or adnexed lamellae, and the presence of an annulus, which last is somewhat uncertain at times because of its evanescent character. Several of the species grow on manure or manured ground and are widely distributed. There is considerable tropical material of this genus in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, some of it evidently representing new species, but most of it is poorly dried and without notes and it is impossible to work it in this shape. Such specimens are retained only in the hope that they may some day be matched up with more recent specimens that have been better studied and better preserved.

Pileus dry.

Pileus solitary 1. *S. troyana*.

Pileus caespitose.

Stipe 2-4 mm. thick 2. *S. floccosa*.

Stipe 5-10 mm. thick 3. *S. caespitosa*.

Pileus viscid, at least when young and moist.

Lamellae entire; spores very large.

Stipe 3-5 mm. thick; pileus not umbonate 4. *S. semiglobata*.

Stipe 5-10 mm. thick; pileus umbonate 5. *S. cubensis*.

Lamellae serrate; spores $7 \times 5 \mu$ 6. *S. bermudiensis*.

1. *Stropharia troyana* sp. nov.

Pileus convex to depressed, scattered, 4 cm. broad, about 1 cm. thick; surface dry, glabrous, smooth, isabelline, fulvous at the center, the cuticle cracking toward the margin; lamellae slightly

sinuate, close, of medium breadth, dull-white to umbrinous; spores oblong-ovoid, or ellipsoid, smooth, granular with several small nuclei, murinous-umbrinous under the microscope, not opaque, $7-9 \times 4-4.5 \mu$; stipe thick, fleshy, cylindric, equal, hollow, cretaceous, glabrous, striate above, smooth below, white at the base, 4 cm. long, 1 cm. thick; annulus large, persistent, sheathing, fixed below, white to discolored, serrate above from contact with the lamellae, attached a little above the center of the stipe.

Type collected on partly shaded soil in a yam patch in Troy and Tyre, Jamaica, January 12-14, 1909, *W. A. Murrill & W. Harris 953*. This attractive species much resembles *Pholiota*, but its spore characters place it in *Stropharia*. It was found but once. Colored drawings of young and mature stages were made by Mrs. Murrill.

2. *STROPHARIA FLOCCOSA* Earle, Inf. An. Estac. Centr. Agron. Cuba 1: 241. 1906

Described from several collections in the vicinity of Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. It occurs on the ground and is usually clustered, having the appearance of *Hypholoma*. It has not been collected elsewhere.

3. *Stropharia caespitosa* sp. nov.

Pileus fleshy, rather thin, campanulate to convex, caespitose, 3-5 cm. broad; surface dry, pallid with brownish shades, floccose-scaly, at length glabrous, rugose; margin thin, fluted, scarcely striate; context white with mild, pleasant flavor; lamellae adnexed, crowded, rather narrow, white to pale-purplish-brown; spores generally smooth, ellipsoid, rounded at both ends, decidedly purplish-brown under the microscope, $6-7 \times 3.5-4 \mu$, but also quite often oblong-ellipsoid or oblong-ovoid, uniguttulate, $10-12 \times 5 \mu$; stipe subcylindric, tapering below, white, densely floccose, hollow, 7-10 cm. long, 5-10 mm. thick; veil white, thick, usually forming a more or less deciduous annulus about 3 cm. from the apex of the stipe.

Type collected by Van Herman in red clay soil under a house at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, September 16, 1904, *F. S. Earle 204*. Known only from the type locality. This species resembles the annulate form of *Drosophila appendiculata*.

4. STROPHARIA SEMIGLOBATA (Batsch) Quél. Champ. Jura Vosg.
112. 1872

A widely distributed species, occurring on manure or manured ground. Patouillard reports it from Costa Rica and it probably occurs elsewhere in tropical America at high altitudes, but I have at hand very few collections from that region. At Cinchona, Jamaica, 5,000 feet elevation, I found the common, slender-stemmed form twice on horse manure (Nos. 561 and 638). The spores were ellipsoid, smooth, opaque, umbrinous under the microscope, reaching $18 \times 12 \mu$.

At the same place and on the same substratum, I found a larger form with thicker stipe and more slender spores (No. 449), which may be briefly described, as follows: pileus hemispheric to top-shaped, solitary, 3.5 cm. broad, 2 cm. thick; surface smooth, viscid, shining, nearly melleous; lamellae stramineous, soon colored by the spores, which are oblong-ellipsoid, smooth, opaque, of enormous size, umbrinous, $21 \times 9 \mu$; stipe cylindric, equal, smooth, viscid, shining, nearly melleous, 5 cm. long, 5 mm. thick; annulus glutinous, pale-yellowish.

5. STROPHARIA CUBENSIS Earle, Inf. An. Estac. Centr. Agron.
Cuba 1: 240. 1906

A large and handsome plant described from half a dozen collections in pastures and manured places about Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Earle remarks that it is the commonest Cuban species. Collected also in Porto Rico, *E. G. Britton & D. W. Marble* 748 and *Bruce Fink* 899, 1955; and in British Honduras, *Morton E. Peck*.

6. *Stropharia bermudiensis* (Mass.)

Hypholoma bermudiense Mass. Kew Bull. Misc. Inf. 1899: 184.
1899.

Described from specimens collected on the ground at St. George's, Bermuda, by Cummins and said to be allied to *Stropharia aeruginosa* but distinguished by its thin pileus and coarsely serrate gills. The pileus is smooth, pale-ochraceous, aeruginous

toward the margin, viscid, 3-4 cm. broad; spores $7 \times 5 \mu$; stipe whitish, glabrous above the annulus, squamulose below, 3-4 cm. long.

DOUBTFUL SPECIES

Stropharia melasperma (Bull.) P. Karst. Bidr. Finl. Nat. Folk 32: 489. 1879. Reported from Costa Rica by Patouillard.

Stropharia stercorearia (Fries) Quél. Champ. Jura Vosg. III. 1872. Probably confused with *S. semiglobata* in tropical America, as it is elsewhere.

12. AGARICUS L. Sp. Pl. 1171. 1753

Pratella S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 1: 626. 1821.

Psalliota Quél. Champ. Jura Vosg. 107. 1872.

This genus, distinguished among brown-spored gill-fungi by a fleshy stipe, free lamellae, and the presence of an annulus, has received much attention from mycologists because of the important edible species in it. The different species are usually not very well characterized, being much the same in shape and color and differing very little in spore characters. Moreover, the variations in some species are quite confusing. Judging from the wealth of material at hand, it would seem that the inhabitants of tropical America are fully as well provided with safe, appetizing food supplied by members of this genus as are their brothers farther north.

Species occurring on dead roots of bamboo 1. *A. bambusigenus*.

Species occurring among humus in woods or thickets.

Pileus grayish with brown scales; stipe 4 mm. thick. 2. *A. angustifolius*.

Pileus fawn-colored with reddish shades; stipe 8 mm. thick 3. *A. subsilvicola*.

Pileus brownish, darker brown on the rounded umbo; stipe 5-7 thick 4. *A. Johnstonii*.

Pileus purplish-incarnate or rose-colored.

Pileus 5 cm. broad 5. *A. cinchonensis*.

Pileus 10 cm. broad 6. *A. Venus*.

Species occurring in grass on lawns or in fields.

Pileus white, without squamules.

Annulus simple. 7. *A. campester*.

Annulus of two parts, radially split below 8. *A. pratensis*.

Pileus white or yellowish, with brownish squamules.

Pileus 5-10 cm. broad 7. *A. campester*.

- Pileus 10–18 cm. broad.
 Surface pure-white, with a few brownish
 scales 9. *A. subpratensis*.
 Surface dirty-white or yellowish, with
 numerous scales 10. *A. praemagnus*.
 Pileus reddish, umbrinous on the disk 11. *A. jejunos*.
 Species occurring in cultivated or exposed soil, manure
 heaps, rubbish, etc.
 Pileus 3–6 cm. broad.
 Stipe 2.5 cm. long 12. *A. herradurensis*.
 Stipe 4–6 cm. long.
 Surface white 13. *A. Earlei*.
 Surface pale-chestnut 14. *A. xuchilensis*.
 Pileus 6–8 cm. broad, white with ochraceous disk .. 15. *A. ochraceidiscus*.
 Pileus 10 cm. or more broad.
 Surface decorated with small scales 16. *A. Hornei*.
 Surface decorated with large scales.
 Surface scaly at the center only; spores
 $11 \times 8 \mu$ 17. *A. guadelupensis*.
 Surface scaly all over; spores $5 \times 3.5 \mu$.. 18. *A. Shaferi*.

I. AGARICUS BAMBUSIGENUS Berk. & Curt. Jour. Linn. Soc. 10:
 291. 1868

Described from three collections by Wright in Cuba, where it was found growing in thick clusters on dead roots of bamboo. The pileus is convex to plane, umbonate, reddish, squamulose; stipe squamulose, white, 8 cm. long; spores ellipsoid, smooth, often obliquely papillate at the base, dark-purplish-brown, uniguttulate, mostly $4.5 \times 2.5 \mu$, a few reaching $6 \times 4 \mu$; annulus superior, ample. The type specimens at Kew resemble *A. Earlei*, but the surface is more imbricate-squamulose, with dark umbo, and the stipe twice as long.

2. *Agaricus angustifolius* sp. nov.

Pileus thin, convex to expanded, gregarious, 4–6 cm. broad; surface dry, grayish with brown scales, brown on the disk; margin entire, concolorous; context thin, whitish, with mild taste; lamellae free, much crowded, narrow, bright-pink to brown; spores ellipsoid, smooth, obliquely apiculate at the base, rather pale purplish-brown with a yellowish tint under the microscope, uniguttulate, $5-5.5 \times 2.5-3 \mu$; stipe cylindric, glabrous, pallid, hollow, 6 cm. long, 4 mm. thick; annulus ample, attached very near the apex of the stipe.

Type collected on the ground in moist woods at Rose Hill, Jamaica, 1,200 m. elevation, October 30, 1902, *F. S. Earle* 287. Known only from the type locality. This is one of the slender species of the genus, with thin pileus, very narrow, crowded lamellae, and slender stipe. It is not related, however, to *Lepiota*.

3. *Agaricus subsilvicola* sp. nov.

Pileus thin, expanded, solitary, 8 cm. broad; surface subglabrous, moist or subviscid, smooth, not striate, fawn-colored or pallid with reddish shades, darker on the disk; margin entire, concolorous; context pallid with a reddish tint, the flavor peculiar, subaromatic and unpleasant; lamellae free, rather narrow, crowded, dark-pink to brown; spores ellipsoid, smooth, often indistinctly obliquely apiculate at the base, rather pale purplish-brown with a yellowish tint under the microscope, $1-2$ -guttulate, $5 \times 2.5-3 \mu$; stipe cylindric, slightly enlarged at the base, brownish and silky above the annulus, whitish and fibrillose below, solid, firm, tough, 8-10 cm. long, 8 mm. thick; annulus ample, white, persistent, conspicuously floccose below, distant 1-2 cm. from the apex of the stipe.

Type collected at Cinchona, Jamaica, 1,500 m. elevation, November 2, 1902, *F. S. Earle* 380. Also collected on the ground in moist woods at Rose Hill, Jamaica, 1,200 m. elevation, October 30, 1902, *F. S. Earle* 288. This species resembles *Agaricus silvicola* in shape and size but differs somewhat in color, taste, etc., and the spores are considerably smaller.

4. *Agaricus Johnstonii* sp. nov.

Pileus thin, convex to expanded, umbonate, becoming somewhat depressed with age, solitary or gregarious, 5-7 cm. broad; surface dry, squamulose, brownish, darker brown on the rounded umbo, becoming bay-brown throughout on drying; margin entire, concolorous; lamellae free, crowded, somewhat ventricose, dull-chocolate-brown at maturity; spores ellipsoid, smooth, indistinctly obliquely papillate at the base, rather dark purplish-brown under the microscope, 1-2-guttulate, $4.5 \times 2.5 \mu$; stipe subcylindric, slender, smooth, fibrous-stuffed, whitish, becoming brownish in old specimens, 7-9 cm. long, 5-7 mm. thick; annulus prominent, membranous, persistent, white, attached near the apex of the stipe.

Type collected in humus in woods at Rio Piedras, Porto Rico, June 11, 1914, *J. R. Johnston* 1945. Also collected in the same vicinity on humus in December, *J. R. Johnston* 135, 3485.

5. **Agaricus cinchonensis** sp. nov.

Pileus convex to nearly plane, somewhat umbonate, gregarious, 5 cm. broad, 1 cm. thick; surface purplish-incarnate, fibrillose, fulvous on the umbo; margin undulate, concolorous; lamellae free, crowded, ventricose, salmon-pink; spores ovoid or ellipsoid, smooth, distinctly obliquely papillate at the base, dark-purplish-brown, opaque, $4-5 \times 3.5 \mu$; stipe subequal except at the enlarged base, nearly smooth, griseous, 5 cm. long, 8 mm. thick; annulus white, membranous, persistent, attached near the middle of the stipe.

Type collected on the ground in a thicket at the edge of a field at Cinchona, Jamaica, 1,500 m. elevation, December 25, January 8, 1908-9, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 444. Known only from the type locality.

6. **Agaricus Venus** sp. nov.

Pileus convex to plane or slightly depressed, regular, rather thin, solitary, 10 cm. broad; surface mostly rose-colored, melleous in some places, imbricate-fibrillose, castaneous and rimose on the disk; margin straight, concolorous, not striate; lamellae free, crowded, ventricose, salmon-pink; spores oblong-ellipsoid, smooth, obliquely apiculate at the base, purplish-brown, opaque, $5-6 \times 3-3.5 \mu$; stipe smooth and griseous above, white with chestnut blotches and scales below, conspicuously bulbous, 8 cm. long, 1.2-2.5 cm. thick; annulus large, membranous, simple, white, attached about the middle of the stipe.

Type collected on the ground under tree ferns at Morce's Gap, Jamaica, 1,500 m. elevation, December 29, 30, January 2, 1908-9, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 749½. Known only from the type locality. This very beautiful species was discovered by Mrs. Murrill, who made a colored drawing of it.

7. **AGARICUS CAMPESTER** L. Sp. Pl. 1173. 1753

This common temperate species does not appear to be at home in the tropics, at least in its typical form in the wild state.

Patouillard reports it from Brazil and Guadeloupe and Lévillé from Mexico, while specimens from Santo Domingo were so labeled by Berkeley at Kew. Two collections were recently brought in from Bermuda, which is not altogether tropical territory, by *Brown, Britton & Seaver* 1390, 1513. Some of the numerous varieties of this species may well occur in heavily manured cultivated ground in tropical regions. A note made by me at Hope Gardens, Jamaica, January 9, 1909, reads, as follows: "*A. campester* on the lawns in Hope Gardens very abundant last week, according to Mr. Harris, but invariably small."

8. *AGARICUS PRATENSIS* Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2. 2: 419. 1772

Agaricus arvensis Schaeff. Fung. Bavar. 4: 73. pl. 310, 311. 1774.

The horse mushroom is abundant in temperate regions, where it is extensively collected for food. Patouillard has it in his herbarium from Oaxtepec, Mexico, collected by Paul Maury. There are at hand two recent collections from Bermuda by *Brown, Britton & Seaver* 1347, 1512. See *A. subpratensis*.

9. *Agaricus subpratensis* sp. nov.

Pileus globose to convex, very thick and fleshy, growing in large circles, reaching 10 cm. or more broad; surface dry, white, cottony, with scattered, brownish, imbricate scales; margin white, thick; lamellae free, crowded, rather narrow, pink to blackish-brown; spores broadly ovoid, smooth, conspicuously obliquely papillate at the base, with a very large nucleus, purplish-brown with a slightly yellowish tint under the microscope, $8 \times 5 \mu$; stipe short, thick, tapering upward from a swollen base, white, fibrillose, solid, 5–8 cm. long, 2 cm. or more thick; annulus thick, membranous, white, persistent, attached near the apex of the stipe.

Type collected on the golf links at Constant Spring Hotel, Kingston, Jamaica, January 9–10, 1909, *W. A. Murrill* 824. Known only from the type locality. This species resembles *A. pratensis* both in appearance and habit but is conspicuously squamulose and has a shorter stipe.

10. *Agaricus praemagnus* sp. nov.

Pileus large, thick and fleshy, convex to expanded, gregarious to caespitose, 12–18 cm. broad; surface avellaneous to dirty-white or yellowish, with minute, appressed, avellaneous or brownish scales, the disk concolorous or very slightly darker; margin thin, not striate, pallid, exceeding the lamellae; context white, with pleasant, nutty flavor, and sometimes a faint odor of prussic acid; lamellae free, densely crowded, rather narrow, plane, pure-white, becoming dirty-pink and at length coppery-brown to black; spores rather broadly ellipsoid, rounded at both ends, smooth, often obliquely apiculate at the base, decidedly purplish-brown under the microscope, opaque, rather variable in size, $6-7 \times 3.5-4.5 \mu$; stipe subcylindric, very slightly enlarged at the base, dirty-white, staining when handled, somewhat pruinose, fistulose, 10 cm. long, 2 cm. thick; annulus very large, membranous, tough, persistent, white above, brownish-floccose below, distant 1–2 cm. from the apex of the stipe.

Type collected in grass near manure heaps at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, May 13 and 15, 1904, *F. S. Earle* 18. Also collected on a manure pile at the edge of a lawn at Chester Vale, Jamaica, 900 m. elevation, December 21–24, 1908, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 265; and at Knutsford Park, Kingston, Jamaica, January 9, 1909, *W. A. Murrill* 827.

11. *AGARICUS JEJUNUS* Fries, *Nova Acta Soc. Sci. Upsal.* III.
I: 24. 1851

Described and known only from specimens collected in the Antilles, said to be growing with *A. campester* and *A. pratensis*. Pileus gibbous, 6 cm. or more broad; surface reddish, appressed-pilose-squamulose, smooth and umbrinous on the disk; lamellae very much crowded; stipe enlarged at the base, tapering upward, white, 7.5 cm. long; annulus lacerate, evanescent.

12. *Agaricus herradurensis* sp. nov.

Pileus thin, cylindric to broadly convex, discoid at the center, solitary, 3 cm. broad; surface dry, reddish-brown, the pellicle rupturing and forming upturned floccose squamules, the disk dark-brown; margin pallid, entire, not striate; lamellae free, crowded, rather broad, dark-reddish-brown at maturity; spores

broadly ellipsoid, smooth, indistinctly obliquely papillate at the base, rather dark purplish-brown under the microscope, opaque, uniguttulate, $4-4.5 \times 2.5 \mu$; stipe cylindric, glabrous, white, hollow, 2.5 cm. long, 4 mm. thick; annulus delicate, white, attached very near the base of the stipe.

Type collected in soil in a garden at Herradura, Cuba, August 31, 1907, *F. S. Earle* 575. Known only from the type locality. This is a very small species, with reddish-brown pileus, short, white stipe, and basal annulus.

13. *Agaricus Earlei* sp. nov.

Pileus rather thin, ovoid to convex and finally expanded, gregarious, 3-6 cm. broad; surface white, brownish on the disk, decorated with small appressed or somewhat verrucose, brownish scales; margin whitish, not striate; context white, unchanging, without odor but with pleasant taste; lamellae free, crowded, rather broad, subventricose, pink to dark-coppery-brown; spores ellipsoid, indistinctly obliquely apiculate at the base, smooth, opaque, purplish-brown under the microscope, dark-brown in mass, uniguttulate, $5 \times 3 \mu$; stipe cylindric, abruptly discoid-bulbous at the base, pure-white, glabrous, stuffed to hollow, 4-6 cm. long, 5-10 mm. thick; annulus membranous, persistent, becoming movable, white, distant 1 cm. from the apex of the stipe.

Type collected in red clay soil in a banana field at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, May 17, 1904, *F. S. Earle* 33. Also collected by Earle in the same field, June 18 and 21, 1904.

14. *Agaricus xuchilensis* sp. nov.

Pileus convex to nearly plane, not umbonate, solitary, 4.5 cm. broad; surface pale-chestnut, smooth, with innate, appressed, imbricate fibrils; margin entire, concolorous; lamellae free, subcrowded, rather narrow, pallid when young and fresh, becoming blackish-brown; spores oblong-ellipsoid, smooth, distinctly obliquely papillate at the base, dark-purplish-brown to blackish under the microscope, opaque, uniguttulate, $5 \times 2.5 \mu$; stipe slightly tapering upward, not bulbous, much paler than the pileus but similarly colored, smooth, 5 cm. long, 7 mm. thick; annulus small, membranous, persistent, white, fixed a little above the middle of the stipe.

Type collected in a rich field at the edge of a forest at Xuchiles, near Cordoba, Mexico, January 17, 1910, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill 1156*. Known only from the type locality. This species may be readily recognized by its very dark pileus and pale lamellae.

15. ***Agaricus ochraceidiscus* sp. nov.**

Pileus fleshy, firm, convex to expanded, subcespitose, 6–8 cm. broad; surface dry, white, with ochraceous scales, ochraceous on the disk; context white, unchanging, with sweetish taste; lamellae free, crowded, moderately broad, ventricose, dark-grayish-lilac with reddish stains; spores quite broadly ellipsoid, smooth, opaque, decidedly purplish-brown under the microscope, rounded at both ends, $4.5-5 \times 3-3.5 \mu$; stipe tapering upward, white, floccose, solid but somewhat spongy within, 5–7 cm. long, 6–12 mm. thick; annulus white, sometimes fugacious, distant 1 cm. from the apex of the stipe.

Type collected in red clay on a ditch bank at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, September 28, 1904, *F. S. Earle 265*. Also collected in the same vicinity in the autumn of 1904 and 1905, *F. S. Earle 297, 350, 379*.

16. ***Agaricus Hornei* sp. nov.**

Pileus convex, firm, solitary, reaching 10 cm. broad; surface dry, whitish, with small, brownish, imbricate, fibrillose scales; margin even, somewhat appendiculate; context white, unchanging, without odor and without characteristic taste; lamellae free, crowded, of medium breadth, pink to reddish-brown, not becoming black; spores broadly ellipsoid, smooth, opaque, obliquely apiculate at the base, decidedly purplish-brown, uniguttulate. $5.5 \times 4 \mu$; stipe deeply buried but not radicate, irregularly enlarged and swollen below, silky-shining and slightly floccose above, brownish-white, spongy and hollow within, 15 cm. long, 2–3 cm. thick; annulus thick, membranous, white, persistent, distant 1 cm. from the apex of the stipe.

Type collected in soil in a field in rather dry weather at Heradura, Cuba, December 25, 1907, *F. S. Earle and W. T. Horne 579*. Known only from the type locality.

17. *AGARICUS GUADELUPENSIS* Pat. Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 15:
197. 1899

Described from specimens collected by Duss on the ground among rubbish near dwellings in Guadeloupe. The description seems to place it midway between *Agaricus* and *Lepiota*. I have not examined the type specimens.

18. *Agaricus Shaferi* sp. nov.

Pileus convex to expanded, solitary, 10 cm. or more broad; surface dry, whitish or pale-yellowish, densely covered with conspicuous, light-bay-brown scales; margin entire, concolorous; lamellae free, rather crowded, blackish-brown at maturity; spores broadly ellipsoid, smooth, opaque, dark-purplish-brown under the microscope, $5 \times 3.5 \mu$; stipe tall and thick, enlarged at the base, whitish, fibrillose, 15 cm. long, 3-4 cm. thick; annulus ample, membranous, white, persistent, attached very near the base of the stipe.

Type collected in soil near Laguna Herradura, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, December 12, 1911, *J. A. Shafer 11269*. Known only from the type locality. This species is readily distinguished by its large size and conspicuously scaly surface. Unfortunately, the collector pressed his specimens flat and made very brief notes; but it would seem a pity not to recognize such a splendid plant.

DOUBTFUL AND EXCLUDED SPECIES

Agaricus Sallei Berk. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. II. 9: 193. 1852. Known only from specimens collected on dead wood in Santo Domingo by Sallé. It is described as acutely umbonate, with minute, branlike scales, 8 cm. broad; stipe 10 cm. long and 5 mm. thick, spores broadly ellipsoid, nearly straight on one side, purple-brown, $11 \times 8 \mu$. Berkeley thought it was a species of *Lepiota* before he examined the spores. The fact that it grew on dead wood and was acutely umbonate would indicate that it hardly belonged to *Agaricus*. No mention is made of striations on the surface.

Agaricus yucatanensis Ellis & Ev. Field Columb. Mus. Bot. ser. I, 285. pl. 8. 1896. Described from specimens collected on

decaying vegetable matter in Yucatan by Millspaugh in 1895. Ellis remarked that it had the appearance of a *Lepiota* but that the spores were brown. A microscopic examination of the type shows the spores to be ovoid, smooth, slightly obliquely apiculate at the base, hyaline with a distinctly melleous tint, granular, $9 \times 5 \mu$. This agrees very well with the characters of the spores of *Lepiota cretacea*, except for color, while in general appearance the two species are not very distinct. It is well known that some species of *Lepiota* have darkened spores.

13. COPRINUS Pers. Tent. Disp. Fung. 62. 1797

This genus is readily distinguished among the black-spored gill-fungi by its deliquescing lamellae. As at present constituted, it includes a large and heterogeneous group of species, which fall naturally into three or more groups. Professor Earle has collected a large number of specimens in Cuba, most of them of the general type of *C. plicatilis* and *C. Spraguei*, representing the genus *Coprinopsis* of Karsten, a segregate of *Coprinus*, which dry more readily than the more fleshy species usually found by collectors.

No attempt will be made now to segregate the genus nor to study fully the material at hand. This will be left for Professor Pennington, who has undertaken to monograph the genus for *North American Flora*.

- Pileus entirely white; stipe 2.5-4 cm. long 1. *C. cubensis*.
 Pileus whitish, but differently colored on the disk; stipe
 5-8 cm. long.
 Disk fulvous 2. *C. fimetarius*.
 Disk cinereous 3. *C. armillaris*.
 Pileus pale-yellowish-white, somewhat darker on the disk;
 stipe only 2 cm. long 4. *C. jalapensis*.
 Pileus rose-colored, very small 5. *C. mexicanus*.
 Pileus griseous, murinous, or fuliginous.
 Stipe 1 cm. long 6. *C. jamaicensis*.
 Stipe 3-4 cm. long 7. *C. cinchonensis*.
 Stipe 5-7 cm. long 8. *C. Spraguei*.

1. *COPRINUS CUBENSIS* Berk. & Curt. Jour. Linn. Soc. **10**: 293.
1868

Described from specimens collected by Wright on logs in Cuba. The pileus is conic-ovoid, white, floccose-squamulose, 4 cm. broad; lamellae free, crowded, purplish-brown; spores not black, but rather of a purplish-brown tint, boat-shaped as in *C. micaceus*; stipe larger below, glabrous, 2.5-4 cm. long, 3 mm. thick.

2. *COPRINUS FIMETARIUS* (L.) Fries, Epicr. Myc. 245. 1838
Agaricus fimetarius L. Sp. Pl. 1174. 1753.

This species is abundant in temperate regions, especially on manure heaps.

Jalapa, Mexico, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 34. These specimens were collected on horse manure. The spores are broadly ovoid or subglobose, apiculate, smooth, black, $12-13 \times 7-8 \mu$.

3. *COPRINUS ARMILLARIS* Fries, Nova Acta Soc. Sci. Upsal. III.
1: 28. 1851

Described from specimens collected by Oersted in the island of St. Thomas. Two very pretty colored drawings, which strongly suggest *Lepiota*, are to be found at Copenhagen, but no specimens. No reference is made by Fries to the spores.

4. *Coprinus jalapensis* sp. nov.

Pileus campanulate to broadly convex, not fully expanding, thin, solitary, 2 cm. broad; surface smooth, glabrous, striate, pale-yellowish-white, somewhat darker on the disk; margin entire, concolorous, becoming ragged with age; lamellae free, narrow, crowded, gray to blackish-brown, whitish on the edges in young stages and showing under a lens large white cystidia on the sides; spores ellipsoid, somewhat irregular in outline, smooth, purplish-brown, $6-7 \times 4-5 \mu$; stipe tapering upward, smooth, glabrous, glistening-white, much enlarged at the base and attached to a conspicuous mass of reddish-brown mycelium, 2 cm. long, 2 mm. thick at the middle; annulus wanting.

Type collected on dead wood in woods at Jalapa, Mexico, 1,500 m. elevation, December 12-20, 1909, *W. A. & Edna L.*

Murrill 88. Known only from the type locality. This species has the appearance of *Coprinus* in the fresh state but the lamellae do not deliquesce readily. The cystidia and mass of oozonium also place it in *Coprinus*, although the dried specimens look very much like *Hypholoma*.

5. *Coprinus mexicanus* sp. nov.

Pileus obovoid to conic, expanding and deliquescing with age, having the appearance of a puffball when young, gregarious to cespitose, about 1 cm. broad and high before expanding; surface pale-incarnate when young, decorated with tufts of fibrils, becoming roseous and losing most of the fibrils with age; margin concolorous, becoming revolute; lamellae numerous, very narrow, blackish-brown at maturity; spores minute, ovoid, smooth, very pale purplish-brown, almost hyaline under the microscope, $4-4.5 \times 2.5-3.5 \mu$; stipe short, equal, somewhat fibrillose, white, 2-3 cm. long, 2 mm. thick; annulus membranous, persistent, rose-colored, attached below the middle of the stipe.

Type collected in abundance on the base of a dead, moss-covered trunk in a virgin forest at Motzorongo, near Cordoba, Mexico, 400 m. elevation, January 15, 1910, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 1080. Known only from the type locality. This beautiful little species when first seen at a distance was thought to be a tiny puffball. Its rosy color and small size should readily distinguish it.

6. *Coprinus jamaicensis* sp. nov.

Pileus nearly cylindric to expanded, finally upturned and mostly deliquescing, gregarious to cespitose, 3 cm. high unexpanded, and 2 cm. broad at maturity; surface shaggy with pointed, fugacious scales, murinous, the scales fuliginous; margin striate after the scales fall away, as in *C. atramentarius*; lamellae rather crowded at first, ventricose, fuliginous, soon deliquescing; spores ovoid, smooth, nearly opaque, usually 2-guttulate, umbrinous under the microscope, $7-8 \times 4 \mu$; stipe equal, smooth, white, rather tough, hollow, 1 cm. long, 1.5 mm. thick; annulus wanting.

Type collected on a decayed palm trunk at Castleton Gardens, Jamaica, December 14, 1908, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 115. Known only from the type locality.

7. *Coprinus cinchonensis* sp. nov.

Pileus very delicate, conic, becoming campanulate, solitary, 2 cm. broad and 7 mm. high; surface gray, pulverulent, griseous with isabelline patches on the disk; margin thin, long-striate, becoming revolute with age; lamellae free or slightly adnexed, tapering behind, ventricose in front, crowded, becoming very dark brown and deliquescing at maturity; spores ovoid or broadly ellipsoid, smooth, purplish-brown, mostly 2-guttulate, $9-11 \times 5-6 \mu$; stipe subequal, smooth, glabrous, snow-white, 3.5 cm. long, 2 mm. thick at the base and 1 mm. at the apex; annulus wanting.

Type collected on a dead log at Cinchona, Jamaica, 1,500 m. elevation, December 25-January 8, 1908-9, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill* 579. Known only from the type locality.

8. *COPRINUS SPRAGUEI* Berk. & Curt. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. III.
4: 292. 1859

This species was described from plants collected on the ground in New England by Sprague. Berkeley reports it among Wright's collections in Cuba and remarks that the spores are smaller than those of *C. plicatilis* and of different shape.

14. *CLARKEINDA* O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 2: 848. 1891

Agaricus § *Chitonina* Fries, Hymen. Eur. 277. 1874.

Chitonina P. Karst. Bidr. Finl. Nat. Folk 32: 482. 1879. Not
Chitonina Moc. & Sesse, 1824.

This genus is distinguished from all the other Agaricaneae by the presence of a volva. It contains very few species and none of them are known to occur in tropical North America.

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